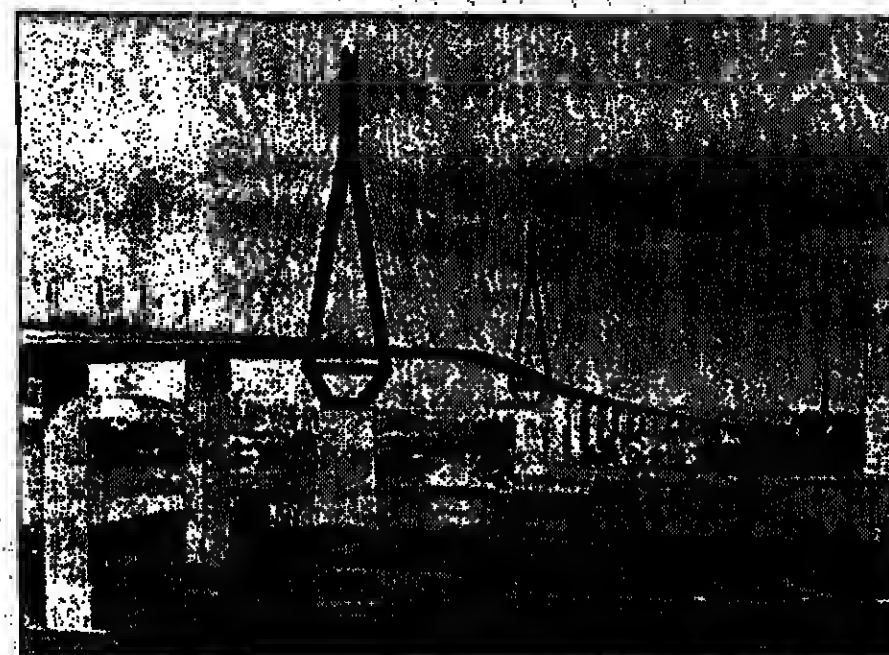
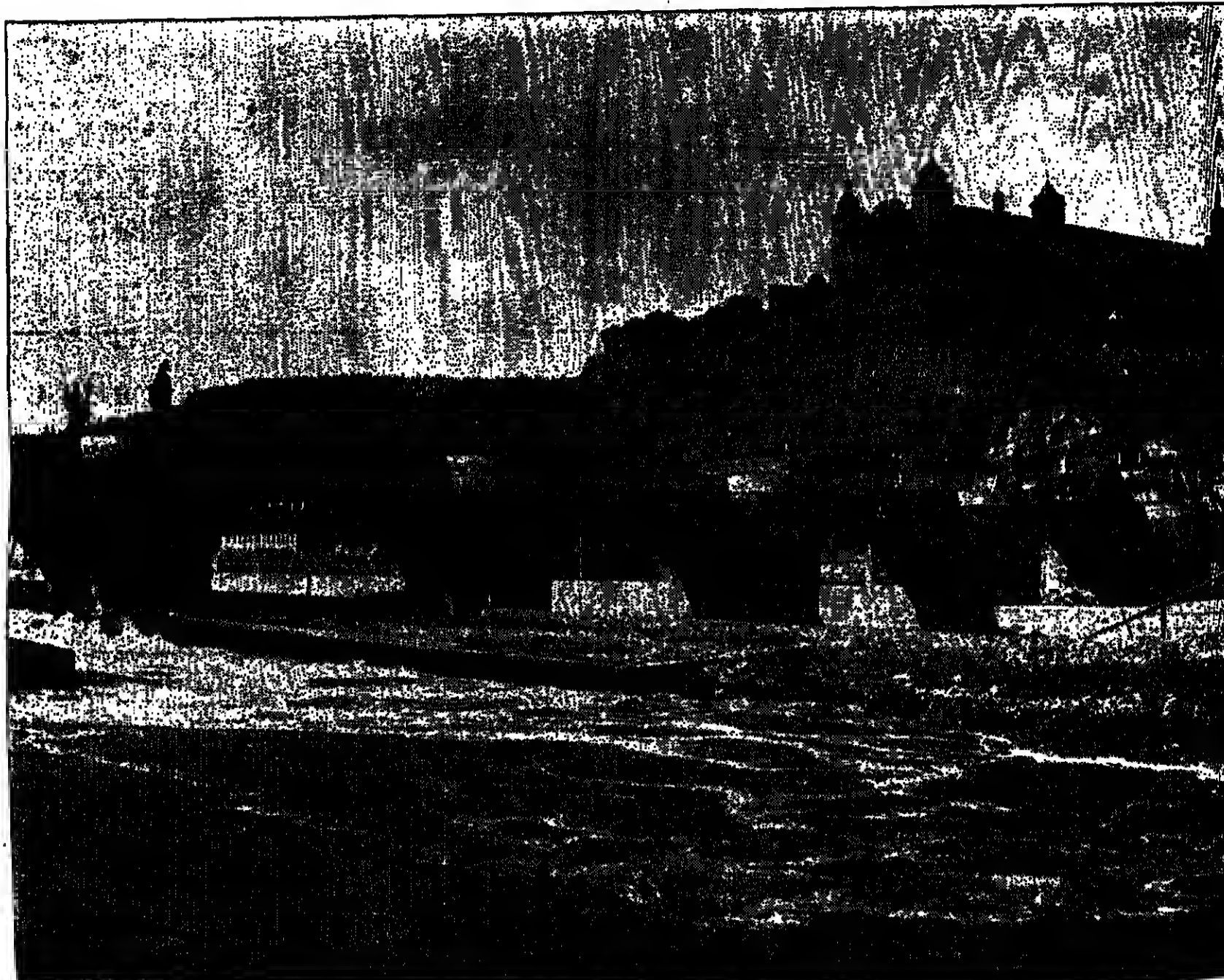


Bridges in Germany

Columbus hadn't been born yet, in Rome the Pope was Honorius II and the Emperor Barbarossa was still a young man - but there was already the "Stone Bridge" over the Danube at Regensburg. It was built in the first half of the 11th century and was regarded at that time as a "technical marvel", 310 metres in length with 16 stone arches. Today it is the oldest stone bridge still in use.

The bridges in Old Germany do not merely cross rivers and streams; they also span centuries and epochs. The ancient bridge across the Main in Würzburg is over 500 years old, with its stone figures of the Twelve Apostles, Mary and Joseph. The timber bridge across the Rhine in the romantic township of Säckingen was built 400 years ago. It is a gem - the oldest extant timber bridge in Europe. The stone bridge

In the Renaissance town of Rostock, the bridge on the North Sea coast was erected shortly after 1600. The modern Köhlbrand Bridge in Hamburg is of almost gigantic proportions. Suspended on cables it is four kilometres long and 100 metres high. Germany is truly a land of bridges.



Bridge in Würzburg

Köhlbrand Bridge in Hamburg

This will certainly be a major discussion point at the Nato spring conference in Bonn, at which Europeans and Americans will make a number of binding decisions on key foreign policy issues, including the Middle East. Chancellor Schmidt and Minister of Foreign Affairs Genscher prepared the ground for the Nato meeting in their talks with Lord Carrington, who has shown skill in negotiation on several occasions and in his talks with Schmidt and Genscher has probably played the part of mediator between them and Mrs Thatcher. He knows, however, that the prospects for success are limited. The problems to be solved have not changed. Nor have the views of either side. *Warner Blum* (Köln Nachrichten, 24 April 1981)

The German Tribune

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Schmidt's trade mission to Saudi Arabia

Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Saudi Arabia takes place against a backdrop of intense speculation and controversy about German arms sales to the Arabians. Officially, the main item on the agenda will be how the Federal Republic can improve its balance of payments with Saudi Arabia. Chancellor Schmidt will be accompanied by Bonn Minister of Economic Affairs Count Lambsdorff. This was not originally planned, but is clearly a part of an attempt to create the best possible conditions for the discussions. Count Lambsdorff is responsible for improving the export of arms but he will not be acting in this capacity in Riyadh. Count Lambsdorff will rather be demonstrating Bonn's interest in economic cooperation with Saudi Arabia over a wide area. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is ten times bigger than West Germany and its population ten times smaller. Saudi Arabia is West Germany's main oil source

and also its main creditor. West Germany's debt to Saudi Arabia is DM 20bn. Saudi Arabia's foreign currency reserves total 120 billion dollars.

Saudi Arabia spends about DM 100 billion a year on the development of national industry and infrastructure. One of the key points of Chancellor Schmidt's discussions with Saudi Arabian leaders will be: how much of this huge sum will go to West German firms?

Saudi Arabia allegedly wants weapons and arms from West Germany and is particularly interested in the Leopard tank.

Saudi crown prince Fahd, a brother of King Khalid, has hinted that the basis for business between his country and West Germany will disappear unless this business includes arms sales. On the other hand, the Bonn government has said that it has so far received no official request for arms from the Saudis.

Chancellor Schmidt and Economics Minister Lambsdorff will face the delicate task of sounding out to what extent Saudi oil deliveries to West Germany, further Saudi loans and commissions for West German firms are dependent on Bonn willingness to supply the arms the Saudis are said to want.

They will be able to make the formal point that the Bonn government and the Bundesrat have not yet relaxed the extremely tight arms export regulations.

Another point they will make is that the West German arms industry would hardly be able to cope with a huge order from Saudi Arabia. At present it is geared only to meeting the demands of the Bundeswehr.

They will also, in confidential discussions, point to ways and means of getting on.

Continued on page 2

Carrington in Bonn

Margaret Thatcher's visit to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states has put her Foreign Minister Lord Carrington on an explosive subject for his talks in Bonn.

The British are quite openly competitive with the West Germans for an order to supply the Saudi army with tanks.

At first sight, this would seem to suit Chancellor Schmidt, who has been forced onto the defensive about Saudi arms sales.

On closer inspection, Mrs Thatcher's visit underlines the mentality of her government - a mentality in which European solidarity plays little part.

London can be relied on to go it alone in foreign policy in every conceivable area - regardless of what its partners think.

This will certainly be a major discussion point at the Nato spring conference in Bonn, at which Europeans and Americans will make a number of binding decisions on key foreign policy issues, including the Middle East.

Chancellor Schmidt and Minister of Foreign Affairs Genscher prepared the ground for the Nato meeting in their talks with Lord Carrington, who has shown skill in negotiation on several occasions and in his talks with Schmidt and Genscher has probably played the part of mediator between them and Mrs Thatcher.

He knows, however, that the prospects for success are limited. The problems to be solved have not changed. Nor have the views of either side. *Warner Blum* (Köln Nachrichten, 24 April 1981)



Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo (left) at a press conference with Chancellor Schmidt in Hamburg. (Photo: dpa)

Spanish premier makes visit 'in support of democracy'

Visits by foreign heads of government to West Germany generally preoccupy chiefs of protocol more than the minds of most Germans. In this respect, the visit of Spanish Prime Minister Calvo Sotelo is routine. Nonetheless, Sotelo deserves more particular attention. And he also has high expectations of his visit.

The images of the failed right-wing coup in Spain are still powerful in our minds. Just as MPs were voting for or against Sotelo as the new Spanish Prime Minister, Lieutenant Major Antonio Tejero Molina entered the parliament waving a pistol - and for some hours the fate of Spain's young democracy seemed to be sealed.

Sotelo reminded Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher emphatically of this coup. His statement that after the events of February 23 Spanish democracy needs the support of all free countries and especially of its European neighbours is an appeal to be taken seriously.

Against this background, Madrid's wish to join the EEC and Nato must be more than a friendly gesture. Many in the Spanish army seem to think that there was nothing dishonourable about what the coup leaders did, that they only had the country's well-being in mind.

The latent danger for Spanish democracy persists. Helmut Schmidt said that Spain would be welcome in the EEC and in Nato.

More than ever, Spain now needs the support of democratic Europeans.

Hans Stollhans

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 23 April 1981)

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Searching behind the camouflage for the causes of depression



British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington (left) with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher during talks in Bonn. Lord Carrington also had talks with Chancellor Schmidt during his visit. (Photo: dpa)

DZT DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG
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It will be a miracle if the European Coal and Steel Community survives. It has not created a highly rationalised and profitable steel industry, but a near-bankrupt one in which less and less is invested.

The union is falling further and further and further behind Japan, its major competitor.

Subsidies have undermined the market. Continued violations of the treaty render the EEC Commission powerless. But even before this, its powers were not sufficient to enforce competition.

In the coal industry, the union has given up. In 10 years, members of the association will be importing as much coal as is now mined in member countries.

Eight of the 10 member nations are not prepared to buy from Germany and Britain, the two main producers. They prefer to import cheap foreign coal.

So, to the background. Here is a quote from Jean Monnet, founder of the Coal and Steel Community.

"The basis of the superiority which German industrialists admit that Germany has is its ability to produce steel at a price with which the French cannot compete. From this they conclude that French industrial production as a whole is at a disadvantage."

"French industrial reconstruction, they argue, is at risk if the question of German industrial production and its competitiveness is not settled quickly. Germany is already asking for its steel production limit to be raised from 11 to 14 million tonnes a year."

"At the same time, French production will remain at the same level or even drop. The consequences to be drawn from all this are clear: German expansion, German exports at dumping prices,



Saudi Arabia

Continued from page 1

ting round the problem, with Saudi Arabia, for example, ordering arms which West German firms produce jointly with the French, Italians or British.

As for the variety and extent of West German industrial involvement in Saudi Arabia, West German companies have put in tenders for contracts worth DM 12 billion.

The West German construction industry is in the running for commissions to build hospitals, offices barracks, roads and bridges, pipelines, a railway an airport, a container port, water purification plant, a telecommunications training centre, a sports stadium, a power station, a telephone and telex network, workshops, university buildings and flats.

RESOURCES

EEC coal, steel union faces a crisis

the re-introduction of pre-war cartels, perhaps German industrial expansion moving eastwards as a prelude to political agreements.

"And France back on the old paths of limited and protectionist production."

These are probably the decisive passages of the exposé in which Monnet convinced French Foreign Minister Schuman of his idea in the spring of 1950.

The time was right. On 10 May of that year Schuman was to meet his British and US opposite numbers, Ernest Bevin and Dean Acheson, in London — to discuss the economic future of the Federal Republic of Germany, founded a year before.

In particular the three wanted to discuss the future of West German heavy industry. Schuman was under pressure. France had become isolated at a number of Foreign Minister's conferences because of its rejection of the idea of West German economic independence — a rejection which Monnet openly attributed to a French inferiority complex.

The French Foreign Minister had to take an initiative in London. Otherwise France ran the risk of being excluded from having any further influence on the course of West German affairs.

Monnet used both these factors — the awkward position his foreign minister was in and the French fear of a revitalised Germany — for his plan. Monnet son of a brandy dealer from Cognac, had different fears.

As he wrote in his memoirs: "If we do nothing, we face another war, not caused by or against Germany but because of Germany. Whoever one looks in the present world situation, one finds only cul-de-sacs."

The cold war in Germany had already begun. France could offer a way out of the impasse — if it was prepared to stop humiliating Germany by economic and political controls and if it could overcome its own fear of its eastern neighbour. The first step on this path was the coal and steel union, the Europeanisation of the coal and steel industry. The logic of this organisation demanded supranationalism, as cooperation alone could not eliminate national fears. It was necessary to have a supra-national authority governing the coal and steel industries of the two countries.

On April 18, 1951, exactly three

West German firms are also in with a chance of winning orders to supply locomotives, lorries, steel and cement.

This list underlines how strong West German business interest in Saudi Arabia is. Nonetheless, a political decision on future relations with Saudi Arabia has to be taken.

If the Saudis want West German arms but do not get them they are unlikely to be assuaged by West German praise for their moderating role in Opec, for their contribution to Arab stability in the Gulf or to the Third World.

Bonn will have to take all these complex factors into account. The mission should not end with an unsatisfactory compromise. If the political climate worsens West Germany will feel the economic effects sharply.

Rudolf Strauch

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 24 April 1981)

years ago, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy, France and West Germany signed the European coal and steel union agreement which came into force on 23 July 1962.

This agreement represents the highest degree of renunciation of national sovereignty in any area ever in Europe. Decisions in the union are made not by the Council of Ministers but by the European Commission. The Council of Ministers then approves whatever decisions are made.

Here the Commission needs a majority from the national ministers but otherwise it acts and takes initiatives independently. In the EEC, on the other hand, the Commission only has the right to make proposals. Otherwise it has to wait for the Council of Ministers to take initiatives.

In the coal and steel union, the Commission can fix minimum prices and production quotas. It can even allow a member to leave the union for a limited period.

The Commission sets targets for both industries, says whether planned investments are likely to be profitable or not, grants loans, gives adaptation and retraining subsidies to workers made redundant, approves or vetoes cartels and mergers. Apart from the watchdogs over competition in Brussels, no EEC Commissioner has as much room for manoeuvre and scope for action as the

European-Arab talks on cooperation, oil, gas

A series of working groups have been set up to examine ways of improving cooperation between Arab members of Opec and West European Mediterranean states.

One of the main topics is oil and natural gas production and exports.

The working groups were set up following a meeting in Rome, at which representatives of 18 nations attended.

Guidelines worked out recommend training schemes for refinery workers and other oil industry staff.

The main item on the agenda of the seminar was a study over several years by the Italian national oil company, ENI.

The study concludes that the Arab countries, if they want rapid industrial development, will, at least for the next ten years, have to agree with the Western industrial nations on a joint strategy. The present tactics of the Opec and OECD countries are leading to recurring recessive cycles and growth levels far below the potential of the countries involved.

The ENI study says that the real danger for the Arab countries is not that the oil will soon run out. What could happen would be plummeting demand for oil as a result of reduced dependence in OECD countries.

The interdependence model proposed by ENI envisages discussions and agreements on oil prices which would be allowed to rise but within a reasonable framework which would allow Western industry better to calculate probable costs. In return, the Arab countries

Commissioner for the Coal and Steel Community, who is at present the Count Davignon.

Davignon's power does not guarantee success. Monnet's aim have been achieved, but not economic aims. The fathers of the agreement wanted to "continuously improve the conditions which guaranteed the most rational distribution of products at the highest possible level."

In a common market, they thought, companies would in time choose most favourable locations and incur costs by mass production. A large aim would also reduce the steel industry's traditional susceptibility to crises in employment levels.

But the union had no chance of achieving these high-flown aims. Member states did not want to let national industries to become European industry. They broke terms of the treaty by helping their companies that would otherwise have gone broke.

Flying in the face of treaty provisions, they built up a subsidy system which is unparalleled except in the Communist Agricultural Policy.

National steel industries in Belgium, France, Italy and the UK will have received about DM60bn in subsidies at the end of the 1975-1983 period.

The national steel industries in the countries are literally only thanks to regular cheques from the government. And when these payments ceased during the recent government crisis in Belgium, the three main companies warned that they could survive for eight days without subsidies.

Winfried Müller

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 11 April 1981)

HOME AFFAIRS

'Motley spectrum' under cloak of anti-nuclear movement

The loose grouping of organisations opposed to the Nato nuclear armament decision has attracted more attention than any other mass movement in West German history.

In comparison, the anti-nuclear power movement is feeble — at least according to Young Socialists.

For the emerging German peace movement, as it is known, will develop as big. It will become a still question to be answered.

Some politicians believe that this pacifism will prove to be more than the anti-atom bomb campaign of the late 1950s, the opposition to the emergency laws in the late 1960s and the environmental movement of the 1970s.

Even the US administration attaches importance to German pacifism. Though it is not yet as strong as the movement in the Netherlands for example.

The Americans agree with the leadership of the three Bundestag parties that a new movement could erode the foundations of the German defence constitution.

The SPD, FDP and CDU do face-constitute an all-party coalition against this development, though there is confusion in their ranks about how to combat it. Especially as the SPD and FDP are open on the left: the new movement is highly influential within the SPD.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 11 April 1981)

Carstens warns churches on political involvement

President Carstens, unlike his predecessors Scheel and Heinemann, has made few statements on political matters while in office.

It is all the more surprising, therefore, that he should now criticise the churches.

Carstens agrees with Chancellor Schmidt who told Protestant priests that they too often used their of ecclesiastical authority by interfering in day-to-day politics.

The churches disagreed, and will probably tell Carstens so. Nonetheless, the controversy touches on an important issue which has arisen on a number of occasions recently and cannot simply be dismissed.

Carstens also underlined in his criticism that he was not aiming at the official church leadership but at individual members who increasingly feel inclined to become involved in politics, whether it be the anti-nuclear power movement or in Frankfurt recently, in the anti-extension protest.

They justify their actions with moral arguments. Carstens pointed out that the peace question was another area of problems in this respect.

The temptation to demonstrate against armament and thereby against the NATO and Western defence policy is not new.

Carstens has warned that there are limits to such activities. There limits must be respected, in the interest of the churches themselves.

Achim Melchers

(Weitdeutsche Allgemeine, 21 April 1981)



Karl Carstens
(Photo: Sven Simon)

Of course churches have the right and sometimes even the duty to state their views on political questions.

But it should not be a matter for the free will of individual priests to decide whether or not they should become involved in issues such as opposition to the NATO modernisation decision.

Carstens has warned that there are limits to such activities. There limits must be respected, in the interest of the churches themselves.

Achim Melchers

(Weitdeutsche Allgemeine, 21 April 1981)

Planning Group underlined how broad-based the movement is.

The official organiser of this demonstration was "The Committee for Peace, Disarmament and Cooperation" which, according to the Office for the Protection of the Constitution Report, is strongly influenced by communists.

It is known that the national secretary of this organisation, which claims to be independent, is a former co-founder of the MSB-Spartakus student organisation, which has close ties with the West German Communist Party (DKP).

According to SPD information, a large part of the funds for this organisation's many activities comes from East Germany.

These dubious connections did not prevent a large number of groups and associations from travelling to Bonn to take part in the demonstration.

They included the Young Democrats (FDP) and the Young Socialists (SPD), plus Protestant Student groups, Land pupils' organisations, anti-fascist resistance fighters' groups and all kinds of student groups including the VDS.

Friends of Nature youth marched alongside the Greens and members of the National Association of Environmental Citizens' Action Campaigns (BBU).

In all, about 30 groups called for a reversal of the decision to modernise the nuclear weapons arsenal. As usual on such occasions, there was no talk about the new Soviet nuclear missiles targeted on Europe.

This was not as remarkable as the fact that this time the DKP, which normally keeps a discreet and low profile, this time had its leader, Mies, marching demonstratively at the head of the demonstration.

The struggle against the Nato decision has obviously reduced fear of contagion so much that communists now feel that such a move is possible or even advisable. They may be encouraged by the fact that they have at last succeeded in establishing a connection with the influential BBU.

Cooperation on this point between these two very different organisations has proved itself in the collection of signatures for the Krefeld Appeal.

This appeal by the Committee, the Greens, the DKP and others against the installation of new nuclear weapons in Europe has won so much support that SPD national secretary Peter Glotz had to send a round robin to SPD members warning them against signing the appeal.

More than a hundred SPD members, some of them prominent, are said to have signed already. Other points show that borders are fluid. Two major groups have so far proved immune to the temptation of joining the motley spectrum of the peace movement: the pacifist section of the SPD (apart from the Young Socialists) and — with some exceptions — church groups.

It is difficult to make out exactly how much influence the movement has in the SPD. Some local party branches — Bonn and Dortmund for instance — have clearly spoken out against the Nato modernisation decision.

And the Baden-Württemberg party only just managed to block a resolution to the same effect by the Land executive.

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tive. The driving force there is and was Erhard Eppler. Former Bonn minister Eppler stands so to speak on the borderline between pacifism and the party majority.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, on the other hand, is prepared to stand or fall by the modernisation decision. The stronger the peace movement becomes, the harder Schmidt tries to build dams against it, as far as possible to the left of the party. He says he can imagine some comrades saying "better red than dead" but in political practice he considers this attitude naive.

It was no accident that Schmidt said this in an interminable interview in the Protestant Commentaries. Like many other Social Democrats, Schmidt believes that pacifism within the Protestant Church is the element of the movement to be taken most seriously because it has the greatest influence on society as a whole and on the SPD in particular.

It is true that there is also resistance to the modernisation decision in the Catholic Church, particularly in Pax Christi. But it is comparatively vague.

There has been an intense proliferation of pacifist action groups in the Land churches recently, some at local level.

The Chancellor is particularly worried that this new pacifism could penetrate the SPD and deprive him of the majority he now has for his course of action. Party officials, however, are alarmed that the SPD could lose a crucial reservoir of voters if it does not enter a dialogue with the peace groups in the churches.

Rudolf Grosskopf

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 18 April 1981)

Dissent over rebuke

President Carstens' warning to the churches about becoming involved in politics has met with a mixed response.

The CDU/CSU said that Carstens' statement on "the abuse of pastoral office" was to be welcomed as "clear and to the point".

But FDP deputy chairman Liselotte Funcke said that there is nothing wrong with churches expressing their views on peace.

Carstens, against a background of increasing involvement by churchmen, particularly protestants, in the West German peace movement, had issued a statement.

In it he warned against "presenting subjective political opinions claiming to be Christian truth."

Frau Funcke said church representatives must have the right to discuss measures to safeguard peace, even if this led to differences of opinion.

CDU MP Willi Welsch thanked the President for speaking out clearly in the often confused discussion about questions of peace and defence.

Protestant Church spokesman Dietrich Sattler said that the worldwide arms race was a problem for the conscience with the Sermon on the Mount, wanted new forms of safeguarding peace.

Carstens had criticised some Protestant priests for citing the Sermon on the Mount when "calling for concessions in the disarmament sphere or rejecting the principle of the military balance of power."

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 22 April 1981)

■ STATE SECURITY

Hunger strike ends as one terrorist dies

The death after a hunger strike of the terrorist Sigurd Debus has led to stepped-up attacks on department stores, offices and public institutions.

There is a direct link between these acts of violence and the self-inflicted death of a prisoner who was subject to normal prison conditions as well as the now discontinued hunger strike of more than 20 imprisoned terrorists.

The hunger strike has achieved next to nothing. The letter Bonn Justice Minister Jürgen Schmude sent to Amnesty International, announcing the possibility of "changing the prison conditions of terrorists in line with their demands", was written before Debus died.

Moreover, the latter means relatively

little because some state ministers had made it clear earlier that they would consider putting terrorist prisoners together in small groups.

The main demand by the prisoners — that they should all be brought together in one prison — was rejected by Schmude who in any event has no say in the matter.

The prisoners also apparently failed to achieve their other objective, i.e. to use the death of Debus as a rallying call for sympathisers.

Though the number of attacks have increased, the seed of violence has failed to bear fruit — at least so far.

Even so, it is to be feared that there is a hot summer in store. Conditions are

not had at all from the vantage point of the terrorists. Their actions coincide with a time of growing misunderstanding between the state and sections of the young generation.

The resulting unrest could help the terrorists as could the renaissance of the Ben the Bomb movement which, incidentally, consists of two groups.

One of them is marked by moral zeal coupled with blind pacifism while the other consists largely of Communists whose criticism of the Nato decision to station more medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe supports Soviet interests.

At the same time, this group ignores the overpowering medium range potential the Soviet Union has built up.

There are ample sources of conflict in this country, and the various fronts extend right into the democratic parties.

Should these developments and undercurrents combine with a revival of terrorism it will become increasingly difficult.

Continued on page 6

Measuring the options after cell death

at politically differently structured administrations.

Yet it was necessary to reach consensus — especially in view of the collective aims that are to be achieved through the hunger strike.

The Berlin judiciary seems to have been more willing than the others to negotiate feasible demands without considering prestige.

One thing is certain: politically motivated criminals, suspected or convicted of capital crimes, must not be granted concessions that exceed those for other criminals.

But there is no denying the fact that conditions in the maximum security tracts impose a greater physical and psychological strain than those under which normal criminals serve their term.

As a result, relaxations that would bring conditions for imprisoned terrorists in line with those for other criminals are quite acceptable.

The fact that following the official news of the death in a Hamburg prison of Debus the Bonn Justice Ministry released the text of a letter Justice Minister Schmude had written to Amnesty International, saying that he did not exclude the possibility of a change in prison conditions for terrorists, gives rise to the question: how is it that a dead prisoner has achieved something which, when demanded by living prisoners on hunger strike, was regarded as "unacceptable blackmail"?

Demonstrators can now point to this inconsistency.

Possible acts of violence in the wake of the latest death would hardly be helpful in engendering understanding among justice departments and the public for the fact that a democratic state should treat all criminals in the same way by adhering to the precept of possible rehabilitation for all without exception.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 17 April 1981)

No easing of tough policy on terror demands

state can solve neither the one nor the other problem. In fact, they are bound to become compounded.

The hunger strike by the RAF prisoners has two objectives. First, to have terrorists quartered together in prison, enabling them to communicate with each other and form groups capable of "interacting" and thus bring about the abolishment of the so-called "isolation imprisonment".

The ulterior motive is obvious: by bringing a fairly large number of terrorists together in one prison, the cohesion of the group would be strengthened and the planning of new activities and possibly an attempt to spring them would be facilitated. Naturally, the state wants to stop this.

But this can only be achieved by an unyielding attitude towards the prisoners' demands.

The second and much more important RAF objective is the mobilisation and expansion of the group of sympathisers, and this could in the long run be

more detrimental to internal security than giving in to the demands of the RAF members who are behind bars anyway.

It is exactly this aspect which has received too little attention in the public discussion. It has been overlooked that the relative quiet on the terrorist front after the Schleyer kidnapping is due among other things to the fact that there has been an erosion among the ranks of the sympathisers.

The wanton murders of Ponto, Buchack and Schleyer and, above all, the skyjacking of the Lufthansa plane with 91 people on board who were no party to the dispute between the state and the terrorists made many an RAF sympathiser rethink. This applied particularly to those who had previously supplied Fälscher, Sonnenberg and Kist with forged papers and automobiles or had provided them with a "safe house".

All this has put a spanner in the works of RAF logistics. The terrorists, who see themselves as guerrillas, whose

A reluctant victim?

The hunger strike of imprisoned terrorists has claimed a victim. It is not one of the lifers and not one of those held in isolation who are fellow travellers who were serving time under normal prison conditions.

It is doubtful whether he really died to die. He probably acted out of solidarity with the others.

His death has prompted many other prisoners to end their hunger strike. It can only be hoped that good news.

Perhaps the terrorists and their sympathisers have realised at last that a strike is no means with which to achieve their aims.

Their demand to be treated as prisoners of war and hence as "seasoned" workers, rather than see for ex-ample Turkish families reunited in Germany, is a demand that is not in line with the racial clashes in France, the situation in Germany with its close to 4.5m foreign-born population.

This is partly due to the fact that the percentage of foreigners in this country is still not as high as in France and that employment has hit the British and the French considerably harder than it has the Germans.

One of the German peculiarities is that there is room for hope.

This applies even in those cases where a prisoner refuses to "achieve" anything.

Prison conditions should only be improved by the necessity to protect society from further attacks.

The end of the hunger strike does not necessarily mean that no other will follow.

The retaliation attacks so far have been rather haphazard. Still, they show there must be several hundred — thousands — of sympathisers.

Compassion with a defenceless prisoner on hunger strike is not the same as sympathy with and the consequent violence is something quite different.

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, 18 April 1981)

SOCIETY

Foreigners carry the burden of less popular work

the fact that the employment of 2m foreigners (close to 10 per cent of the working population) and the joblessness of 1.2m Germans are unrelated.

Unlike in France, we have no demonstrators carrying placards reading: Employ Germans, not foreigners!

Yet there is still a condescending attitude towards our foreign workers as if it were our generosity that has permitted them to work here.

And naturally nobody has pangs of conscience over the fact that the foreigners among us are virtually in charge of removing all of our dirt and garbage.

Only few Germans realise that life in any major city here would grind to a standstill if it were not for the foreign dustmen, street sweepers, lavatory cleaners and charrs in schools, hospitals and private companies. They are as indispensable in our municipal abattoirs as they are in cemeteries where they work as gravediggers.

Our cafeterias would break down without the women from Yugoslavia and Anatolia, and hotels and restaurants would have to charge much higher prices if they had to attract German labour.

The shortage of nursing and cleaning staff at our hospitals would assume dis-

Outbreak of violence raises some crucial questions

An outbreak of violence in Frankfurt between police and left-wing Turks inflicted more than light wounds.

Violent political disputes on neutral ground raise the question as to how we prevent Germany from becoming a state of war for the disputes of feudal Turkish groups after the military

troops — as stipulated by Mao — like fish in water." In the midst of the more than just a violation of our sympathisers, have thus suffered back.

The hunger strike was to offset the loss of territory by those who are large.

Reports about alleged "isolation" forced feeding and the deaths of about a dozen RAF prisoners whose tortuous self-destruction leaves the state unmoved have listed those young people from the ranks of the terrorists recruit.

In any event, the security forces have realised that many sympathisers who had turned their backs on the state have become active again in the wake of the hunger strikes. The ranks of the sympathisers were joined by new recruits.

Berlin, where the more numerous sympathisers were joined by new recruits, became active again in the wake of the hunger strikes. The ranks of the sympathisers were joined by new recruits.

The state must not be kept in the dark. But it must also not be kept in the dark by the price of new violence.

The weeks and months to go show whether the toughness in the danger to the state than yielding to prisoners' demands, putting them in prison where they can communicate with each other.

As a result, it is necessary to stress again that the self-inflicted death

The number of right extremists is clearly considerably higher than that of militant leftists, and there is no indication that commonsense will prevail.

So far, the authorities have desisted from taking tough action against these extremists whose political ideas are incompatible with the German Constitution. It is time to take off the kid gloves.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 April 1981)

Major concern is developing over the increasing number of foreign women and children coming to Germany to join their fathers and husbands.

More and more are arriving, but there is a shortage of cash for projects to help them integrate.

Following the influx of the past few months, there are now again 4.5m foreigners living in this country — one-third of them Turks.

of Sigurd Debus — like that of Holger Meins before him — does not put the state in a position where it can be blackmailed.

Personal regret about the death of a young man who senselessly sacrificed his life must not lead to an abolishment of the established penal system, criteria of justice and the security interests of a democratic society.

The protection of society from terrorism must retain its importance.

Terrorism's disregard for human life was demonstrated once more by the pointless death of a fanatic.

(Bodo Schulte)

(Nordwest-Zeitung, 18 April 1981)

Data abuse condemned

North Rhine-Westphalia data ombudsman, Dr Heinrich Weyer, in his latest report sternly criticises the illegal data banks of certain authorities and other quarters.

There seems to be no getting away from "big brother" in Germany's most populous state. This applies particularly to traffic offenders, cancer patients, school children, customers of banks and people using public transport without a ticket.

Dr Weyer also deplors the careless handling of official files.

Weyer and his staff found that several cities maintain data on traffic offenders.

Dr Weyer: "The law permits only the Central Traffic Offenders Register in Flensburg."

Though card indexes to facilitate the location of a file are legal, it is illegal to maintain card indexes that also contain information on court traffic cases.

Social welfare departments have repeatedly obtained information on the wages of people seeking assistance or owing alimony although there are no legal provisions for such action.

Dr Weyer also censured a number of medical associations that stored information on cancer patients.

Another violation of data safeguards is the practice of making parents of school children fill out questionnaires requiring such private information as the number of siblings, the parents' occupation, etc. Such information can only be volunteered by the parents.

Banks are also among the culprits. It is inadmissible for banks to obtain information on a customer from other banks unless the customer has agreed to this in writing.

Savings bank customers are frequently asked to sign a piece of paper permitting the bank to forward data to the central credit information service even if the customer operates his account on a pure credit balance basis.

Says the ombudsman: "I consider this wrong and the same goes for the practice of making a customer sign a release, unless he is fully informed of the consequences."

(LSBecker Nachrichten, 16 April 1981)

country in the course of family reunification, 541 had had their age tampered with.

There is also clear evidence of rising "bride prices". More and more Turks of the second generation of foreign workers marry at home and then bring their wives to Germany. This "bride trade" has meanwhile become big business in Turkey.

The problems are to be aired soon at a conference of labour ministers of the Länder.

The number of next-of-kin who are likely to make use of the family reunification scheme in the future can be estimated by the fact that government child allowances are at present being paid for 380,000 children still living in the father's home country.

Moreover, starting from 1986, Turkey will fully benefit from EEC provisions guaranteeing the freedom of movement within the Community.

Bonn is obviously interested in driving home to the other EEC partners the problems that this will cause.

(Rheinische Post, 7 April 1981)

Relatives keep on coming to join the men

Forty-six per cent of foreign children under 16 are Turkish.

According to the authorities, whole boroughs in some major cities are now totally dominated by foreigners and there is no chance of truly integrating these people.

There is more and more evidence that the tide of next-of-kin coming to this country has largely been made possible through certain tricks.

Adults whose date of birth is not officially recorded in their home country pass themselves off as being younger than they are — frequently by up to two or three years. This enables them to circumvent the age limit of 18 for the reunification of children and parents.

A spot check showed that of 660 Turkish children who came to this

■ THE ECONOMY

Monetary policy under criticism in research institutes' report

Monetary policymakers, specifically the Bundesbank, come in for heavy criticism in the latest report by the five leading economic research institutes. The report blames monetary policy for the decline in investment and GNP.

A less remarkable aspect of the report is the forecast.

After all, the fact that our economic position — in terms of unemployment, inflation and negative growth — is even worse now than at the time of the government's annual economic report in February is in keeping with the impression of the business community.

But the downward amendment of the major data does not mean that the recession has acquired a new, disastrous quality.

It only confirms what the economic research institutes said in their report at the beginning of the year — to cover

their backs so to speak: should the turning point be delayed only a few weeks and thus fall in the late autumn the annual figures for growth, employment and inflation would be even worse.

Economic policy makers are unlikely to be pleased with the report. If the experts' criticisms of all economic policy makers, regardless of the quarter from which they hail, are correct, nobody would have the right publicly or semi-publicly to complain and gloat over the mistakes of the others.

The marks they gave to the financial and economic policy makers are not good enough to encourage the chancellor to blame the gathering momentum of the recession on the Bundesbank alone.

On the other hand, the central bank's policy has come under heavy criticism.

Helmut Schmidt in his turn has forced the central bank's monetary policy

deficit by reducing our dependence on oil.

So far so good. But the danger of an alternative budget that obscures the deficit in the regular budget is undeniable.

Though the money will be borrowed by the Bank for Reconstruction, in which Bonn has an 80 per cent and the Länder a 20 per cent stake, the deal nevertheless represents a public sector debt which adds to the deficit — and the demand to reduce this deficit has rightly been raised.

The difference in the interest rate between what the Bank for Reconstruction has to pay for the money and what it charges business for its loans ultimately rebounds on the federal budget. A one per cent interest rate difference amounts to DM60m.

So we shall have to remain alert whenever state debt and debt servicing enter the discussion. We must not permit this latest deal to become a smokescreen with which to divert attention from the national debt.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 14 April 1981)

The general assumption is that there is a silver lining ahead for our economy. Just about everybody claims to have spotted it and most gather hope from the improved data on industrial production and the influx of orders.

The five leading economic research institutes in this country were the latest to express a certain optimism when they said that the recession was "nearing a turning point but that it is still very difficult to say exactly when this would come."

The whole thing no longer sounds as bleak as only six or eight weeks ago.

But nobody should be deceived by the description of this turning point. The silver lining which the lookouts believe to have seen is very pale indeed. The rich harvest to which our business community, the trade unions and the state became accustomed after the economic crisis of the waning 1960s will no longer materialise. In fact, even the brief prosperity of 1978 would be too much to expect.

Instead, let us at least hope that unemployment — if we are lucky — will stay at this year's level. But if we are unlucky it could well increase a fair bit. Let us also expect no more than that

Better things ahead, but how much better?

our available income this year will drop initially and — again if we are lucky — will stagnate next year.

But in all likelihood we should be grateful if our income in real terms diminishes only slightly in the next few years. The two better forecasts presuppose a great deal. They presuppose that the central bank abandons its policy of expensive money — a policy which it considers a must for reasons of monetary stability and for reasons of competition with the lending rates of foreign countries and hence the exchange rate of the Deutschmark — preferably in the early summer.

They also presuppose that we continue for several years to come to give priority to investment aimed at saving imported and promoting domestic energy as well as at developing an economy that will benefit the generation to come.

There is much to be made good by

into the corset of his own European monetary system which leaves the central bankers little scope for a sensible policy.

It is in this tangle of mistakes that the parties to collective bargaining (which stand accused by the economic research institutes of not having drawn the right conclusions from the international struggle for market shares) are expected to act.

What else can you call it but poor marks for our economic policy when the nation's top economists accuse policy makers of having transplanted external economic difficulties to our economy through ignorance or the inability to make a decision, thus forcing the economy into avoidable zig-zagging.

The report blames the monetary policy for the decline in investment and GNP. According to the experts, the state is economising in growth-promoting long-term spending because it lacks the courage to restrict collective consumption to the narrower scope that now remains.

And the parties to collective bargaining are like horse traders trying to pull the wool over the workers' eyes by not telling them that they will be the losers in the end.

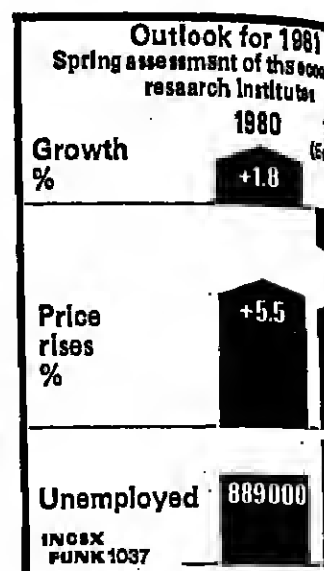
For a country which prides itself on its economic policy and its management of social conflicts, this is a slap in the face notwithstanding the academically mild form of the rebuke by the experts.

Still, compared with other comparable countries — regardless whether more on the conservative or more on the socialist side, the assessment of Germany's economic policy is still relatively positive — and even the critics from the economic research institutes would agree on this.

But unlike politicians, economists cannot adopt this relatively standpoint.

As government advisers to policy makers, it is not their function to bring about majorities.

Naturally, it is hard for politicians to see the consolidation of the budget also



as an infraction of the laws of performance. And equally naturally, parties to collective bargaining are tempted to evade the exigencies of a minishing growth.

But the economists would find it difficult to stop applying national policy results of policy making.

By applying these probes they become adversaries of the government development as advisers to aid even Gunnar Myrdal, a first place. On the contrary, the relatively high quality of Germany's economic policy and the public's understanding for unpopular measures are incommensurable without the same lines.

The still brief history of world economic summits shows the general trend that can ensue if economic policy leaves the plane of master-of-its-own-house.

Higher plane political decisions favour of the economic research institutes must have bite. Hans D. Barthelemy (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 14 April 1981)

'More trade' message from Latin America

Brazil, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador are all interested in stepping up trade and cooperation with Germany, according to Hamburg mayor Hans-Joachim Klose.

Herr Klose has completed a tour of Latin America as the head of a delegation comprising members of Hamburg's Senate and the business community.

Klose met with great interest in Hamburg and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Hamburg's good reputation in Latin America had proved a solid foundation for constructive talks.

Stepped-up trade and cooperation ranged from help in building a port expansion; assistance in solving commuter traffic problems; plus proved export chances for coffee, bananas.

Hamburg, said Herr Klose, was as the focal point of trade with Latin America and a gate to Western Europe as well as to the Caribbean states.

"We have managed to open the door to political representatives in Latin America that would otherwise have remained closed to our business community," the mayor said.

His delegation had left not only commercial but also a political card in the countries it visited.

(Die Zeit, 17 April 1981)

THE THIRD WORLD

Lomé Convention: many problems remain



imports from Europe are finished products.

It seems that the free access to the EEC market (without reciprocity) which the Convention grants to ACP products, though a generous gesture on the part of the Community, has resulted in few tangible benefits to the ACP countries.

In those areas where the ACP countries have an edge over the EEC due to cost advantages resulting from low wages or better climatic conditions and could expand their exports, they are likely to run foul of unilaterally applied protective clauses in the Community.

How real this risk is shown by an official EEC warning to Mauritius that it might be forced to apply the protective provisions under the Lomé Convention unless Mauritius halved its textile exports to the Community. That was last year.

Another problem is that five or six ACP countries account for more than 60 per cent of the Community's ACP imports while 30 other ACP countries export virtually nothing to the EEC. Nigeria alone, due to its oil exports, accounts for 30 per cent of ACP sales to the Community.

The criticism of the development of trade in terms of volume is matched by the censures of the imbalanced structure of this trade.

Only five per cent of ACP exports to the Community are finished products compared with 80 per cent of EEC exports to the ACP countries.

The Lomé Convention has left this situation virtually unchanged. The Focke report thus aptly states that trade relations between the EEC and the ACP countries are still marked by colonial patterns.

Stabex (the export earnings stabilisation programme) has been positive by and large.

Apart from criticism about Stabex limits and the lack of impulses for further processing of goods, the results in this sector are generally satisfactory.

The developing countries pinned much hope on the industrial cooperation

ACP nations

Africa	Ivory Coast	Mauritius	Swaziland	St. Vincent
Algeria	Gabon	Niger	Tanzania	St. Lucia
Angola	Gambia	Nigeria	Togo	Trinidad
Benin	Guinea	Upper Volta	Uganda	Tobago
Burkina Faso	Guinea-Bissau	Zambia	Zimbabwe	
Cameroon	Kenya	Senegal	Caribbean	
Cape Verde	Lesotho	Seychelles	Barbados	
Chad	Liberia	Sierra Leone	Dominican Rep.	
Cote d'Ivoire	Madagascar	Somalia	Grenada	
DRC	Malawi	Sudan	Guyana	
Egypt	Mali		Jamaica	
Equatorial Guinea	Mauritania			

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provisions of the Convention, which formulated ambitious targets and even provided the necessary instruments.

The Centre for Industrial Cooperation agreed upon in the Convention is operating fully and has so far financed 125 project evaluations. The Centre has also financially participated in a number of projects.

Moreover, the Industrial Cooperation Centre has promoted contacts between parties interested in competing in the relevant markets.

Even so, it is hard to pinpoint any practical results of these activities.

By 1979, 319 million European accounting units (one accounting unit = DM2.50) had been provided for the promotion of industrial production. But these investments will take a long time to bear fruit.

The least developed ACP countries benefit least from the Convention. As a result, they are primarily interested in direct financial assistance where they actually receive preferential treatment.

Although this group of countries account for only 42.5 per cent of the ACP population, they received 64.1 per cent of the tied funds by 31 January 1980.

Funds set aside for Lomé I amount to 3466 billion accounting units or DM8.6bn for a total population of 322 million in the 60 ACP countries.

By the time Lomé I expired, close to four-sevenths of the available cash was still waiting for distribution, not a satisfactory situation.

An analysis of where the money has gone provides the following picture:

Infrastructure	26.3 %
Industrialisation	21.1 %
Agriculture	17.0 %
Social improvements	12.5 %
Stabex	12.4 %
Miscellaneous (sales promotion, special assistance, delegations, etc.)	10.7 %

In view of the food shortages in the Third World, the amount that went into agriculture is small.

Under the impact of the world famine debate in the European Parliament, this sector will receive more emphasis in Lomé II.

The above table says nothing about the fact that it has been agreed to observe new criteria in scheduling future assistance.

Thus, for instance, 10 per cent of available funds are to be provided for regional cooperation and mini projects in the agricultural sector such as well drilling and the erection of small storage facilities.

The Lomé Convention lays claim to being more than just a simple trade agreement.

The institutional framework on ministerial, ambassadorial and parliamentary levels is to ensure that the Convention be invested with life.

Regular meetings between members of ACP and EEC institutions provide an opportunity to exchange views, express criticism and make concrete resolutions on the future shaping of relations.

Participants in past meeting stress that the atmosphere compared with other North-South contacts is businesslike and cooperative.

Various ACP-EEC Council of Ministers meetings decided to accept a num-

ber of other developing countries as members. As a result, the number of ACP countries has increased from 46 to 61. This proves the attractiveness of the Convention to Third World, notwithstanding justified criticism.

The annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers — no report was presented in 1979 — calls on members of parliament in both regions to keep an eye on the progress of the Convention.

The Focke report, which was prepared as part of this cooperation deal, proves the willingness of all parties concerned to continue and constructively cooperate in the implementation of the Convention, notwithstanding shortcomings.

The scope of action for all concerned in the Convention is likely to become narrower rather than expand. This is due to several factors, among them: rising energy prices are reducing funds; indebtedness, which is also a problem in the developed world, is incomparably more burdensome in the developing countries — especially in relation to their economic potential.

ACP indebtedness rose between 1973 and 1980 from 12.5bn US dollars to 33bn US dollars.

Although the developing countries are faced with ever growing problems, the Community — unless its members agree to pay more into the common kitty — will be hard put to increase its development aid.

The problems are exacerbated still further by Greece's becoming a full member of the Community (as of 1 January 1981) and the impending membership of Spain and Portugal. This development increasingly tends to make development aid an internal problem.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the EEC, which is the world's strongest trading power, cannot close its mind to the pressing problems in the Third World.

In line with the recent report of the

Continued on page 10

Bonn gives an assurance to UN body

Süddeutsche Zeitung

The Bonn government is to continue to assist the Third World in its population and family planning programmes.

Development Aid Minister Rainer Of-fergeld has given this assurance to Rafael Salas, the executive director of the UN Population Fund, and Carl Wahren, secretary-general of the International Family Planning Federation.

They had come to Bonn to brief the government on the population developments in the Third World.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Herr Of-fergeld agreed with the visitors that, notwithstanding diminishing population growth rates world-wide, stepped-up family planning remains a necessity.

According to UN estimates, the present world population of four billion will rise to well over six billion by the year 2000.

Together with the United States, Bonn ranks among the main financial contributors to the UN Population Fund.

During the past ten years, Bonn transferred a total of DM185m to the Fund.

Like in 1980, this year's contribution will again be DM35m.

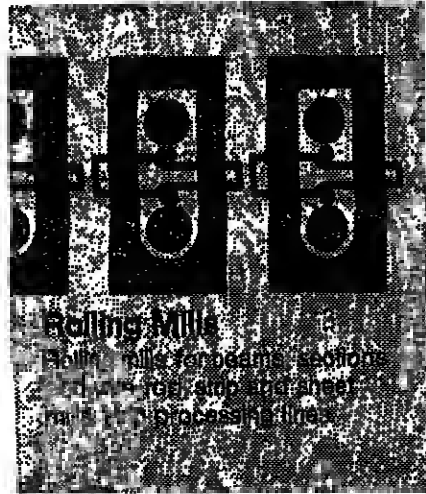
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 April 1981)

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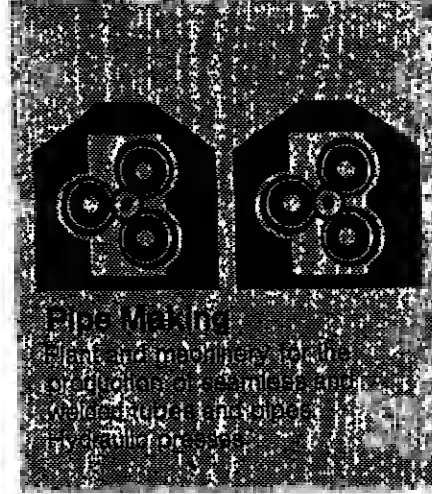
Machinery, Plants and Systems



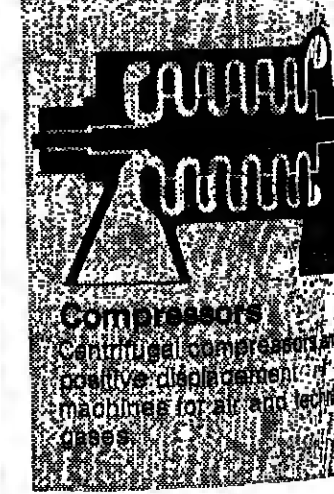
Metallurgical Plant
Improved plant for
making steel mill continuous
casters and chromite
plant.



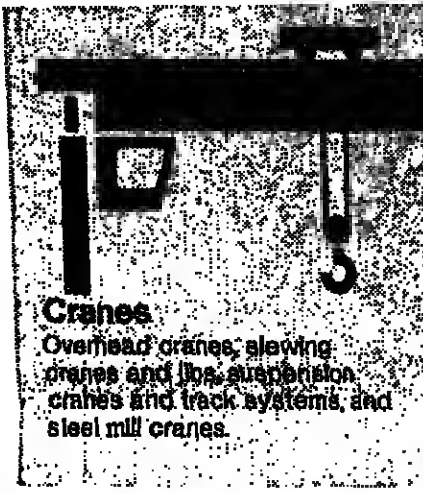
Rolling Mills
Rolls, mill for rolling
steel, for steel and
aluminum, for steel and
aluminum.



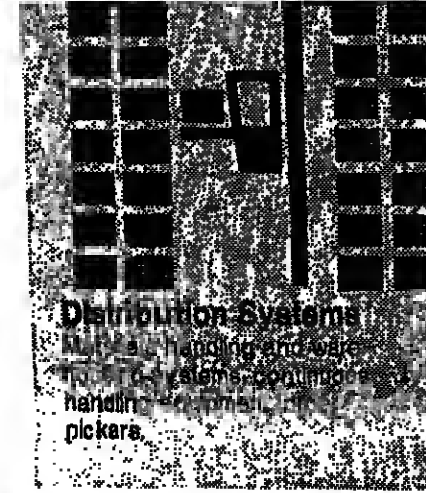
Pipe Making
Plant and machine for
producing pipes and
tubes, for steel and
aluminum.



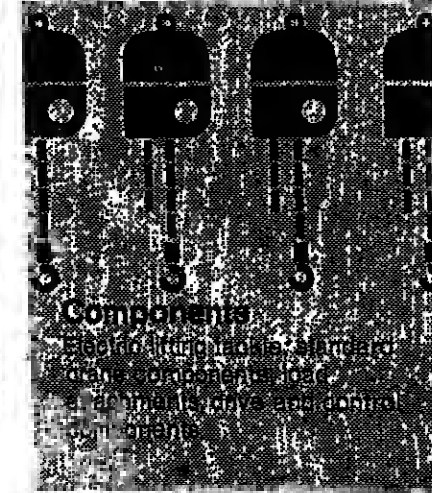
Compressors
Centrifugal compressors
for gas, for steel and
aluminum, for steel and
aluminum.



Cranes
Overhead cranes, slewing
cranes and lift suspension
cranes and track systems, and
steel mill cranes.



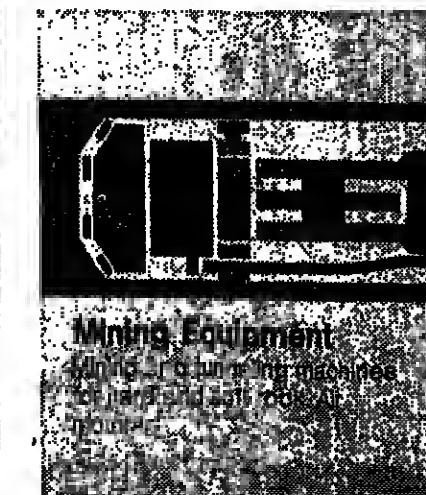
Dismounting Systems
Machine for dismounting
large components, for
steel and aluminum, for
steel and aluminum.



Components
Machine for dismounting
large components, for
steel and aluminum, for
steel and aluminum.



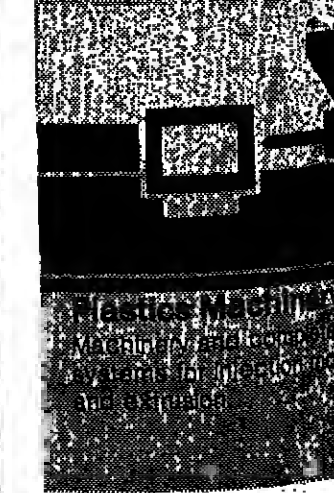
Bulk Handling
Bucket wheel excavators,
conveyors and belt conveyors,
systems, container handling
systems.



Mining Equipment
Machine for mining
large components, for
steel and aluminum, for
steel and aluminum.



Construction Equipment
Machine for construction
large components, for
steel and aluminum, for
steel and aluminum.



Machine
Machine for dismounting
large components, for
steel and aluminum, for
steel and aluminum.



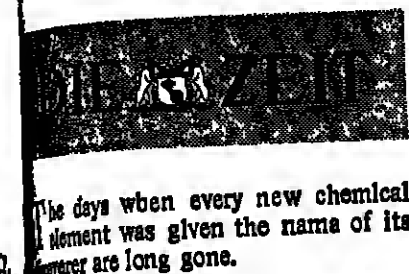
Machine
Machine for dismounting
large components, for
steel and aluminum, for
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RESEARCH

Discovery may yield basic information about matter



The days when every new chemical element was given the name of its discoverer are long gone.

In those days, when things were light-forward and uncomplicated, you could sometimes even go out and buy a small quantity of the element you wanted, if you could afford it.

Nowadays, it takes complex apparatus to identify even part of any new element. For example, researchers at Darmstadt's Heavy Ion Research Centre (GSI) have discovered four or five atoms of the element 107.

More precisely, they have discovered four or five atomic nuclei.

Atoms with such high atomic numbers do not occur in nature. The heaviest natural element is uranium with an atomic number of 92 and atomic weight 238. All heavy atoms are unstable and subject to radioactive decay. But they can also be produced artificially. Before the high-powered heavy ion accelerator was developed, this was done by injecting neutrons into the heavy atomic nuclei.

This was followed by Beta decay, which transformed the neutrons into protons. But this method could never produce elements with an atomic number higher than 100. Today, even heavier nuclei can be produced by the fusion of lighter nuclei.

In practice, as in Darmstadt, what happens is this: a heavy ion accelerator produces fast ions and shoots them at a target, a foil which in turn contains relatively heavy atoms. And if they are heavy, two nuclei meet and fuse.

The German Antarctic expedition has returned home after building a permanent base in Atka Bay.

Team members arrived back looking tired and drawn. Most have colds and many were seasick.

"They worked until they dropped — 16 hours a day," says expedition doctor Dr. Klapdor.

The expedition's leader, Dr. Heinz Lohmann, explained about the colds: "The poles are germ-free."

The immunity of people staying there is gradually reduced. When they come back, they are bound to catch colds easily.

When it is winter here, it is summer at the Antarctic. But expedition members complain that you can no more rely on the summer down there than you can here.

The ice was so impenetrable that the expedition ships could not reach the chosen base site on the Filchner Shelf. So they decided to build the base at the second choice site of Atka Bay. Six days were lost before they could start work. And then severe blizzards stopped work entirely on some days.

To complete the base in time, the team did shifts. They worked almost non-stop from six in the morning until

Of course it is not just a matter of luck. The physical conditions also have to be right. But this can be arranged. Atomic nuclei are positively charged and therefore repel one another when they meet. To overcome this resistance, they need a large amount of energy. Ideally, the targeted nucleus should be moving just fast enough to stop in the target nucleus after it is slowed down by electric repulsion. In this case, enormously strong atomic power takes effect and the two nuclei fuse.

This ideal case does not generally occur. Normally when the nuclei meet the rotation or oscillation energy is such that they soon burst. Few of these highly sensitive atoms survive long enough to be measurable: 107 has, however, now been measured.

GSI physicists led by Professor Peter Armbruster and Gottfried Münzenberg produced it by fusing the nuclei of chromium with those of bismuth. The newly created atom was identified as isotope 262 of element 107.

A Soviet group of scientists in Dubna created similar nuclei in the same reaction in 1976, but they decayed in spontaneous fission. As there is an international agreement that spontaneous fission is not recognized as proof of the discovery of a new element, 107 remained controversial until recently.

The search for new elements is not just a sport for physicists. Research scientists hope that every new nucleus will tell them more about the structure of atomic nuclei and therefore of all matter. The classification of elements to date would lead one, for example, to suppose that certain combinations of proton and neutron numbers produce very stable nuclei.

Helium, oxygen and calcium have such nuclei. Continuing the series, one

Continued on page 10

Polar party survive blizzards — and catch common cold

midnight. The base was completed on March 2 and the West German flag was hoisted. Five men moved into the igloo: a doctor, a meteorologist and three technicians, who will keep the base in shape until the first group of scientists arrive next December.

On the return trip, the ships were caught in severe gales.

Dr Klapdor reports: "Most were so badly seasick that they were ready for hospitalisation." Klapdor had had his hands full treating sea sickness on the outward journey, too.

There was no barber on board ship and so the 108 expedition members cut one another's hair. They also phoned their five colleagues staying behind at the base — via the Maristat satellite. Their news: "Everything OK but weather decidedly rough."

Dr Klapdor praised the expedition's discipline and the way members conformed to his rules. Klapdor told his pa-

tients: "The body loses more water down there in the dry air and so you have to drink at least three litres of liquid every day. Alcohol is very dangerous because after you have drunk it your body will give off too much heat. This will increase the danger of freezing."

Dr Klapdor could not prevent almost all the expedition scientists going down with a stomach bug for two days — probably because of tinned soup. When he visited the Russian base at Drusbnaja, Klapdor treated one man for appendicitis and another for severe toothache.

The main problem was that both day and night it was light. "When the sun is shining, it is easy to get euphoric and overestimate your strength." Many were unable to sleep because of the light. "Sleep was very important given this euphoria. The main item I prescribed was sleeping tablets."

(Der Tagesspiegel, 5 April 1981)



No cloud over Europe

This picture of a cloud-free Europe was compiled by the Geophysics and Meteorological Institute of Cologne University from transmissions by Meteosat 1 satellite. Since the pictures were sent, in 1979, transmission has been impaired because of technical faults. The gap will be filled by Meteosat 2, which has for some time been waiting for launching. This, however, will not take place before June because a programming failure in the rocket-launcher Ariane, which led to an aborted launch, is being repaired.

(Photo: IGM)

Wind behaviour device in airport test

A new system of recording wind behaviour near ground level is being tested at Frankfurt Airport, the busiest in continental Europe.

The device, developed by meteorologists at Hamburg University, is also able to detect all kinds of fumes.

Because of this, it is to be used at Eschschamm nuclear power station on the Lower Weser.

The function of Sodar (Sonic Detection and Ranging) as a measure of turbulence is likely to help smaller aircraft.

The problem now is that wind at ground level itself can be measured. But not the crucial field up to about 500 metres.

Masts and balloons of any useful height are, of course, not allowed near airports.

But it is in this area that a pilot of a landing craft wants to know how the wind is behaving, whether there are currents or other forms of turbulence.

With Sodar, sound is transmitted upwards in pulses (at a strength of 100 watts on 1.6 kilohertz).

The sound is reflected by wind movements and the echo is picked up on the ground. A computer can then calculate wind speed and direction from changes and delays in the message.

This new system of measurement can register sheering winds as well as air swirls created by large aeroplanes landing. At present not much is known about the strength of these swirls. This means that in very unfavourable wind conditions landing intervals are prolonged for safety reasons and consequently fewer landings than usual are possible.

Despite these precautions, two light aircraft recently crashed at Munich-Riem airport after being caught in air swirls.

The Lower Saxon Radiation Protection Office will be using the system at Eschschamm atomic power station on the Lower Weser.

In the event of a catastrophe it would be possible, using a computer, to find out quickly in what direction and at what speed a radioactive cloud was moving, how big it would probably become and what areas it might affect.

The system is also ideally suited for monitoring exhaust fume levels in ships which incinerate chemical waste at sea. It can also check gas levels from large chemical complexes.

So, it is hardly surprising that a Hamburg company now plans to market it. The price of Sodar ranges from DM150,000 to DM300,000.

Anstpl Johansen
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 April 1981)

■ THE ARTS

Purposeful lessons in film version
of the Oblomov mentality

An ancient sofa used as a bed. Here, Oblomov spends his life. Oblomov is sleeping. Not because he is sick, the narrator tells us. And not because he is tired. And he does not enjoy sleep like an idler.

No, sleep is Oblomov's normal condition. He is waiting, waiting for his friend Andrei Stolz to return from abroad and change his life — which he does.

This is a scene from *Some Days in the Life of I.I. Oblomov*, made in 1979 by Nikita Michalkov, one of the better-known young Soviet directors.

Oblomov was written by Goncharov in the 19th century. It is a school classic. What made Michalkov decide to make a film of it?

The Oblomov mentality is passive, lacking interests, enjoyment of doing nothing, the rhetorical question about the purpose of life — without the strength or will to give an answer.

Oblomov was once cited as evidence of the weakness and lifelessness of the Tsarist nobility.

Director's Interpretation
challenges the old

Nikita Michalkov has a different interpretation. He sees Oblomov as representing the unwillingness to commit oneself to anything whose moral basis and consequences are unforeseeable.

Andrei Stolz is the complete opposite of Oblomov in Michalkov's film. He is a canny pragmatist, ready to rush into anything full of elan. Oblomov admires



him, but also regards him as a warning of the dangers of displaying one's intellectual and physical abilities as at a market.

Oblomov's attitude to nature is presented as harmonious. Beautiful landscapes stretching as far as the eye can see, the quiet of the woods, are compared with Stolz's hectic way of life, underlining its vanity and ambition.

Oblomov-like figures, though this time contemporaries, are to be found in a number of the films now being shown as part of the Soviet Film Festival in Frankfurt, Bonn, Heidelberg and Hannover.

These include *The Saviour*, by Sergei Soloviev, shown at the Venice Film Festival, and Andrei Tarkovskii's *The Stalker*, shown at Berlin and Cannes.

In Giorgi Danelija's *Autumn Marathon* (1979), for example, we find the figure of Buskin: at first sight he is a very busy man, an experienced translator, a good husband and a better lover, who has so many jobs, duties and commitments that he hardly has time for sleep.

He has something in common with Oblomov and with Stolz, whose industry can be seen as an unwillingness to face the really important questions. Oblomov says: everyone thinks hard about how to live, but no one wonders why they are alive.

The films at this festival suggest that

a number of young Soviet directors are looking for an answer.

A clear — perhaps the clearest answer — is given by Nikita Michalkov in his short, cheaply-produced film *Five Evenings*, which he made during intervals from *Oblomov*.

Truth and honesty a
persistent theme

A man and a woman, both lonely and in their fifties, meet again after many years, in the Moscow of the fifties, with its huge old flats in which several families live together, in which the world takes place outside on tiny television screens.

In this world the two do not try to refuse the illusory happiness of a relationship built on compromises. Each wants to be accepted as he or she is and in doing so risks losing the other.

The way Michalkov slowly reveals the reality behind these people's masks is slow but exciting, as his depletion of people who want to remain true to themselves.

The man who is true to himself and honest to others — this is a persistent theme in many of the films, including *The Turning Point* by Vadim Abdrashitov (1978) and *Some Interviews on Personal Questions* by Lana Gogoberidze (1979).

Being honest, trusting others — the price is usually personal success or the career, but the price is paid, unlike the dominant philosophy in this country.

Love is the touchstone, the test of human behaviour in contemporary Soviet films. Directors use the relationships between men and women, between children and parents, as litmus paper which

Shostakovich defection the
latest in a line

Is it incapacity to learn or confidence in the country's inexhaustible supply of artistic talent? The Soviet cultural authorities continue to behave in ways which make it difficult to understand why every Soviet artist does not defect after performing abroad.

Violinist Gidon Kremer threw in the proverbial towel, then pianist Oleg Malenkov defected. Shortly afterwards came the news from Moscow that conductor Gennadi Rozhdestvenski has been ordered not to extend his contract with the BBC Symphony Orchestra.

So it is hardly surprising that conductor Maxim Shostakovich and his son, pianist Dmitri, have now joined the go-west movement and defected after a concert tour of West Germany.

Shostakovich is not only an artist but a historical witness from whom many Western observers hope for authentic statements on the reliability of the controversial biography by Solomon Volkov on his father, Dmitri Shostakovich.

Shostakovich said while in Moscow

immediately tells who who is and who is not.

No big words are spoken. It is abstract values that are at stake in specific everyday relationships to people and the immediate environment.

Here, women play an important role. It is taken for granted in the Soviet Union that women have a training profession.

This affects their confidence in these films are impressive, convincing, women, women with character.

In *Some Interviews*, the main character is a woman journalist. Until now she has always lived for others, for others. Now she has reached the point at which she has to fight for personal happiness, for her family, out that it is too late. Her life breaks up. She regards this as a failure. She feels empty, depressed.

And in the Oscar-winning *Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears*, by Vladimir Menshov, a factory director is prepared to give her post so as not to injure the team of her lover, a factory worker.

Do these incidents truly reflect reality in which women have for generations worked for their living, probably does not have to be an exception.

Continued on page 12

Lomé Convention

Continued from page 7

Brandt Commission, the industrialized countries have a common interest in cooperating in seeking a solution to these problems.

Cooperation under the Lomé Convention must not be seen as an isolated attempt by a specific group of states to solve these problems but as part of a global North-South dialogue.

The spirit of ACP-EEC cooperation and the new instruments developed in the course of it, such as the *Shamba* system and the ACP-EEC institutions could provide major impulses for South cooperation as a whole.

(Das Parlament, 11 April 1981)



Maxim Shostakovich

that parts of the Volkov version are falsifications. Will he change his mind now that he is in the West?

(Deutsches Adressbuch Bonn 1981)



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Discovery

Continued from page 9

concludes that from 114 onwards there should be another cluster of very stable elements.

Physicists have not yet reached this stage but they are getting closer and closer in centres such as the GSI in Darmstadt. Physicists do not yet agree on how stable these hypothetical elements will be. They assume that the

atomic nuclei will only survive for fractions of a second — but they are not quite sure. Perhaps these atoms will prove to be completely stable and will not decay at all.

As all recognition methods are geared to proving the existence of radioactive decay products, it is theoretically possible that scientists have already created many such atoms without realising it because they simply flew past...

Theoretically, that is...

Dotis Freiberg
(Die Zeit, 17 April 1981)

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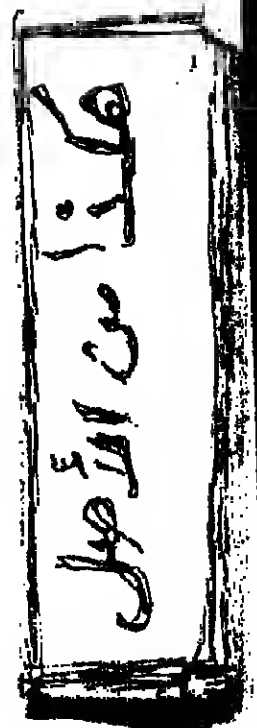
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■ MEDICINE

Searching behind the camouflage for the causes of depression

It can take weeks, months or even years before depression is diagnosed and treatment begins.

Until then the victim has a path of misunderstanding, humiliation and snide remarks to cope with.

Not only are there a great many types of depression but the disorder also hides behind many apparently physical ailments that dominate the wide range of symptoms.

As a result, doctors are talking more about diagnostic methods.

But progress is of little use if the patient doesn't see a doctor.

A table of symptoms that was worked out years ago by Drs Volker Faust and Manfred Wolfersdorf and has now been revised and published in the medical journal *Fortschritte der Medizin* pinpoints the most important "masked" complaints that occur in depression.

Among the first signs is usually insomnia in its various manifestations — be it early awakening or great tiredness with inability to go to sleep.

Occasionally there is an unusual desire to sleep, though this must not be confused with the patient's attempt to "escape" his discomfort by seeking refuge in bed.

Some patients suffer from lack of appetite and rapid loss of weight, while others are very hungry.

These symptoms are further complicated by poorly defined stomach and other intestinal complaints or just a vague discomfort in the abdomen. Indigestion and poor bladder functioning are also occur.

Complaints relating to the head are equally confusing. They include a diffuse pressure, frequently above the eyes or in the back of the head and aggravated by tense muscles extending all the way to the neck and the shoulder.

Some patients consult eye specialists with complaints of a flickering sensation, poor vision or, in fact, a "ghost". But usually nothing organically wrong is found.

Others see ear, nose and throat specialists, complaining about inexplicable sounds or about pressure in the ears. Others have a choking feeling in the throat, burning sensation on the tongue,

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feminist to be sceptical about this, and even the authors do not always seem quite sure.

In *Some Interviews*, for example, Lana Gogoberidze uses low-grade hit music in the background.

Vladimir Menshov's film tells the woman's bitter story in melodramatic form. Behind all this there are problems which are difficult to solve, at least at the moment, and which cannot easily be given precise formulation in art.

All the better, therefore, that these directors have taken up the challenge. They do not want to preach, they want to interest the viewer — and they want to entertain. They ask questions about how to live, and what the ability to love means.

Michailkov, Danilja, Panfilov and Averbach do not give any answers, but they do at least ask questions.

And that cannot be bad.

Maria Ratschewa

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 April 1981)

unpleasant taste in the mouth, bad breath, dry mucous membranes and similar problems.

Dentists have been known to report about (mostly older) patients who keep complaining about false teeth that don't fit although close examination shows the dentures to be perfect.

General practitioners and internists are also frequently confronted with cases of "masked" depression. Their patients complain about pressure in the chest region, shortage of breath, shallow breathing, an irregular rate of breathing, heart problems, dizziness and similar complaints for which the doctor can find no organic cause.

The same applies to orthopaedic surgeons, neurologists, dermatologists and other specialists who frequently have to deal with inexplicable complaints of painful joints and backaches.

Yet the fact that there must be some (still unknown) physiological malfunctions is evidenced by the many severe endogenous cases of depression that go hand in hand with low body temperature, reduced metabolism, fluctuating blood pressure (mostly too low), excessive sensitivity to temperature with hot flushes and shivering. Sexual disorders are also part of this phenomenon.

Many people suffering from depres-

sion show it: they tend to be pale, their skin is frequently tired and lacks resilience, their eyes appear veiled, the hair is brittle (with a frequent tendency towards sudden baldness), their movements lack vigour and they often have a stooped gait.

Many of these people are extremely soft spoken, their voices are monotonous and they appear to have aged.

These symptoms can develop either quickly or slowly — the same as in a disorder that appears as the very opposite of depression, i.e. mania, where the sufferers appear rejuvenated and full of vigour.

But the latter is as undesirable as the former, bearing in mind the disastrous psychological, physical and above all social consequences of any mania.

The knowledge about the physical manifestations of psychological disorders is not new. What is new is the very high incidence of these disorders in the past few decades.

This can have many reasons, the analysis of which has not yet progressed beyond the discussion stage.

What matters is to diagnose the problem in good time to prevent the patient being sent from doctor to doctor without result.

If a doctor finds that there is nothing

physically wrong with a patient, he would be well advised to keep a psychological plan.

He is unlikely to find much to glance — and above all he will find any signs of depression. In fact, there are some symptoms he will find. Sufferers are frequently incapable of any emotions. They are depressed, take everything much harder, in situations warrants and look only dark side of things.

They overestimate the problems, confront them and have a negative attitude towards life. In fact, they are constantly in search of reasons to substantiate their sceptical attitude.

Even so, people suffering from depression do not always give an impression of sadness. Some are just very sensitive, irritable, cranky and tend to fly off the handle or be aggressive.

This is augmented by poor concentration and inability to concentrate. They generally find it hard to think. They stick to details and have a tendency to worry about everything.

The individual patient usually only some of these symptoms, even then not in a very pronounced way.

But the doctor who delves into cases will still be able to diagnose depression and begin treatment.

Most depressions subside with noticeable after effects but early treatment provides relief and is won.

Marc Auf

(Der Tagesspiegel, 12 Apr)

Personality theory advanced in cancer research



People suffering from stomach cancer, for instance, tend to be authoritarian and usually come from authoritarian homes that prevented them from expressing emotion.

Lung cancer patients tend to discipline their own emotions for the sake of harmony in person-to-person relations.

Professor Horst-Eberhard Richter of Giessen University has found that women suffering from breast cancer frequently also suffer from inferiority complexes and depressive inhibition.

But it is unknown which is cause and which effect.

Heidelberg researchers have found that women suffering from breast cancer are sexually particularly inhibited.

All German studies on the psychological causes of cancer coincide with the findings of American researchers. The following characteristics are particularly often linked with cancer: suppression of burdensome emotions, especially hopelessness and sadness; the avoidance of conflicts and attempts at bringing about harmony at any cost; self-sacrifice for others with the attendant neglect of the person's own needs including health.

Should it turn out that these factors actually have a bearing on the course of the disease, it should be possible to influence this through psychotherapeutic measures.

A research team, headed by Professor Helm Stüben of Heidelberg University

recently reported on its experiments with family therapy for cancer patients.

This school of thought is not only interested in the patient's own state but also in his relations with persons that are important to him.

The Heidelberg team has been working with a typical family atmosphere to cancer patients: relations between individual members of the family are often strained and there is little personal development. Strict demands are placed on individual members to the family, rather than being taken into account.

Explosive issues are taboo, and the illness has been diagnosed in despair is masked by uncomplaining rage.

The researchers say that after a start a discussion on hitherto mentioned problems remained fruitless. Most families withdrew at the first attempt. Now they try to win over the patient and gain his confidence by supporting and going along with his attitude.

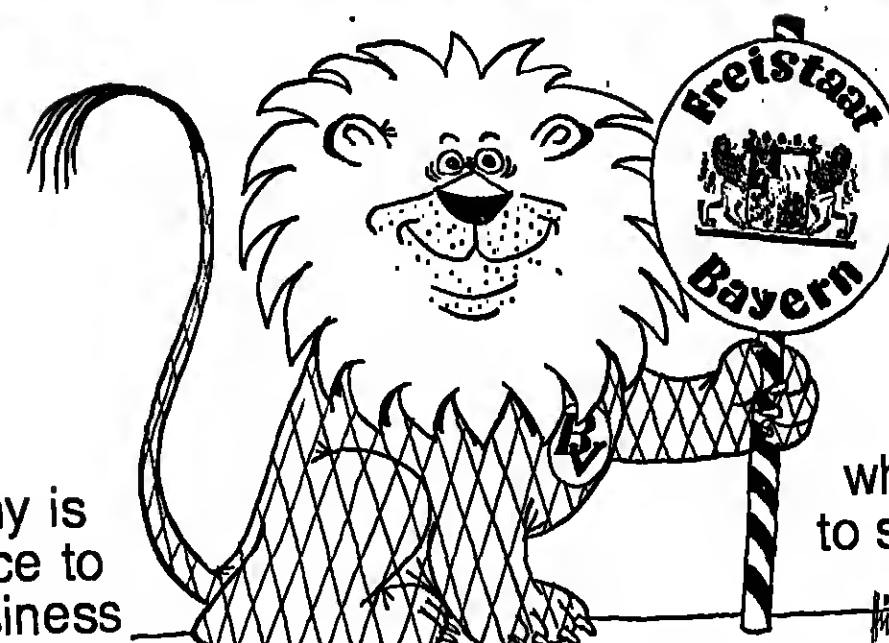
Dr Grossarth-Maticek has described what he calls a "programme theory" the course of which the doctor points out of not confronting the patient with insights about himself that he cannot cope with.

In the long run, the patient is enabled to articulate his needs.

Initial tests show that patients in this way can expect to live three years longer than other cancer patients who have not received the therapy.

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 11 Apr)

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